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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY

SUBJECT

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China

Issuance of Grain and Fodder Tickets in Chinese Communist Army DATE DISTR.

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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENS OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794. OF THE U.S. CODE. AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON I

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- In January 1951, Chinese Communist Army Headquarters authorized the supply and service departments of army grade or higher to issue grain and fodder tickets which permitted the holders to receive grain from public grain storage organizations of local governments. These tickets were issued to simplify the supplying of military units which participated in land reform work or which were on duty in small scattered units.
- By the winter of 1951, too many of the grain and fodder tickets had been issued and corrupt practices had arisen. The certificates were circulated among the people, affecting the good credit of the JMP and disrupting the grain policy. In December 1951, issuance of the tickets was stopped, but difficulties of supplying troops made it necessary to resume their use. New regulations were issued, which were effective 1 January 1952 and included the following points:
 - The grain and fodder tickets would be printed only by the food control boards of the major administrative districts and would be issued exclusively by the supply and service departments of the major military areas.
 - The denominations and standard quality of these tickets would be as follows:
 - Rice tickets would be issued in seven denominations: 12 ounces, 1 catty, 5 catties, 10 catties, 50 catties, 100 catties, and 200 catties.
 - (2) Horse fodder tickets could be issued in four denominations: 6 catties, 10 catties, 60 catties, and 300 catties.

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- (3) The standard quality for rice tickets was second grade polished rice. One hundred catties of unpolished rice could be supplied for 66 catties worth of certificates, and millet could be supplied for the ratio established by the local market price.
- (4) The standard quality for horse fodder tickets was Indian corn; one catty of Indian corn would be supplied for a horse fodder ticket of one catty. Other inferior grains could be supplied at the ratio established by local market prices.
- c. Grain and fodder tickets could be exchanged only for grain from government grain-storage organizations; they could not be exchanged for grain from private individuals and could not be used as currency.
- d. Grain and fodder tickets were to be issued only to troops who were performing urgent duties or who were participating in rural work. Troops stationed in one place for a long period of time were not to use grain and fodder tickets permanently nor as a substitute for pay.
- e. The government grain-storage organization which supplied grain in exchange for grain and fodder tickets was to cancel the ticket and forward it to the organization which printed and issued it. This organization would then settle its accounts with the supply and service department of the major military area concerned.
- f. Grain and fodder tickets were to be used only within the major administrative area which issued them; if and when one was to be used in another area, it was to be accompanied by an explanatory letter bearing the official seal of a unit above army grade.

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